#### WAS IT ACETYLENE GAS?

MYSTERY ABOUT AN EXPLOSION IN JERSET CITY.

It Is Known a Man Was Hart by a Gas
Explosion, and It is Also Known That
the Frincipal Owners of the Concern Hare
Been Experimenting with Acctylene, It became known in Jersey City yesterday that there had been a mysterious explosion some time during Thursday afternoon at the isolated works of the National Ice Machine Company at 530 to 586 Montgomery street, and that one

man had been seriously, if not fatally, hurt. The police and others who went to the works yesterday all agreed that they could get no information regarding the cause of the explosion or the character of the explosive. To those who were not previously aware of the character of certain experiments which have been conducted by the principal owners of the National Ice Machine Company this was a puzzle, but to those wh have this knowledge there is a very clear, possi ble explanation of the reticence of the owner Among this last-mentioned class of persons i is supposed that the explosive was the much

vaunted but dangerous acetylene gas.

The man injured is Max Grimm. At his home 616 Maloge street, West Hoboken, his brother John said last night that Max was in bed, suffer ing from burns on his head and hands. He said that a pipe in the storeroom of the Ice Machine Company was leaking gas about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

His brother entered the storeroom with a lighted lamp, and this caused an explosion of the gas. The injured man, he said, would recover. The kind of gas that exploded, the brother seemed to think, was ordinary illumi-

In the making of artificial ice and in refrigerating machines in general, air or some other substance which is of a gaseous nature is used under mich compression as a means of pro ducing vold. This effect is accomplished by allowing the compressed substance to expand in the cooling pipes. The principal substances used for this purpose are sulphurous acid gas and anhydrons ammonia. Cases have been known where the vessels containing ammonta used for this purpose have burst, doing considerable damage, but this bursting is not o the character of an explosion of the gas, no is ammonia an explosive. On the other hand, acetylene is one of the most dangerous explosives known outside of the recognized high explosives of the character of fulminates and the nitrogenous compounds, such as nitro-gly

The men who control the National Ice Machine Company are Edward N. Dickerson, a chine Company are Edward N. Dickerson, a lawyer of this city, and Dr. Julius J. Tuckert. Dickerson is the President, Anthony Gref is the Secretary, and these two, with Tuckert, make up the whole list of directors. The office of the company is at 233 Broadway, and this is also the headquarters of the great combination of operators who have been engaged for two years or more in promoting companies whose oatensible object is the introduction of acetylene into common use for lighting and power surposes.

into common use for lighting and power supposes.

After the alleged discovery of a way of making the base of acetylene-calcium carbide, by means of an electrica; furnace by a man named williagn. Lawyer Dickerson induced a certain combination of gas men in this city to purchase the patents of the combination. Dickerson became interested in the purchase also, and soon afterward be became associated with Dr. Tuckert had found of compressing and liquefying acetylene gas.

etylene gas. Ing acetyiene gas:
Close upon this it became known that the combination was engaged in promoting the formation of stock companies all over the country to work under their patents. One company in Philadelphia with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 had been formed, and others were about to be formed which would have had in the aggresate capitals amounting to between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Each company was to pay to the calcium carbide acetylene combination 10 per cent, on its capital stock in cash and to turn over to them 15 per cent. In stock. The combination had already got in saveral hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash when The Sun pricked the bubble they were blowing by proving that the impressions they were allowing to yo afroad as to the cost of calcium carbide were false, and calling attention to the belief which has since become a certainty that acetylene gas was a very dangerous article to handle.

here have been no recent signs that the combination was trying to float companies in this country, but the English newspapers say that such an attempt is being made at this time by some persons in England.

such an attempt is being made at this time by some persons in England.

Acstylene is one of the most alluring of modern discoveries. Calcium carbide, from which it is made, is produced by fusing, under the heat of the electric arc, time and coal dust. The impression which the combination of operators allowed to go out was that this could be made for about \$20 or \$35 a ton. As a matter of fact, it has been proven that the real cost is from \$80 to \$150 a ton. If the carbide could be made chasply enough there is no doubt that wide commercial uses might be found for it. Acetylene is produced by merely allowing water to come into contact with the calcium carbide. The gas burns with an intensely brilliant flame of ten times the power of ordnary illuminating gas. At first it was thought that this gas could be produced practically in isolated plants for household use and

carbide. The gas burns with an intensely brilliant flame of ten times the power of ordinary illuminating gas. At first it was thought that this cas could be produced practically in isolated plants for household use and distributed and used in safety in ordinary pipes and burners. The insurance people investigated this, however, both in this country and abroad, and decided against it.

Since then attempts have been made to use it in the compressed and ilquided form similar to the way in which it is prepared under Dr. Suckert's patients. More has been done abroad in this way than in this country, and the results have been anything but encouraging. The Pietst laboratory in Parishas been preparing acetylene in tubes under high pressure and sending it out for such limited uses as could be found for it. In the latter part of October or early in November of last year there was a terrific explesion of acetylene in this laboratory. Some tubes which had contained acutylene under pressure had just dome back from Brussels, and four men were engaged in unscrewing the tops to prepare them for fresh charges. One man had just left this work and got a few feet away, when a tube that the other three men were at work upon blew un. It lilling the three men. It is supposed that the irletion generated in unscrewing the top of the tube exploded the gas that remained in the tube. If this was the case, it proved that under certain rouditions acetylene is as sensitive and as dangerous as mitrorlycerine. About two weeks ago, on a Faturday night, there was another explosion of acetylene gas, resulting in the death of four persons, took place in the Berlin auburb of Moabit vesterday atternoon. As the use of acetylene gas is prohibited in Germany, owing to its explosive character, a chemist named Isaac had for some time past been making experiments with a view to deprive it of that dangerous quality, and had succeeded so well that he was recently in a position to show his invention to several high officials, who were greatly struck by it, w

"(1) Any one commences of acetylene gas from calcium carbide, by means of water, must first give notice to the local police. (2) The appearance used in connection with the manufacture of acetylene gas must be so constructed that the pressure in the generator, conducting pipes, and storage tank must not exceed 11-10 atmospheres. (3) The acetylene gas apparance must not be used until officially inspected and written permission obtained from the Police Repartment.

ment."

If the substance which caused the explosion in the Nasional los Machine Company's works was not acceptent there would seem to be no eccasion to try and conceal the facts, but if it were acceptent the reason is obvious.

## Johnson-Loutrel.

Sours Onaxon, N. J., Jan. 16 .- In the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, this m Miss Elizabeth Loutrel daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, was married to Stephen S. Johnson of East Orange. The core mony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Horace S. mony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Horace S.
Bishop of New York, rector emeritus of Christ
Church, East Crange. He was assisted by the
rector of the church, the Rev. Louis Cameren.
Miss Edith Pewies of East Orange was maid
of bonor, and Frank Johnson, a brother of the
bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids
were Florence Johnson and Augusta Johnson,
sisters of the groom; Lulu Kissam, Eleanor
Sistering, Dainy Graves, and May Soudder. These
were wahars, Echesfickin Bubbins, H. F. Ayres,
Schuyler Scheiffslin, David Banks, Edward H.
Graves, William Dodd, Benjamin Elesam, and
Ernest Lockwood.

#### OVARANTINE OF ANIMALS.

Agreement Between Secretary Morton an WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The agreement be ween the Secretary of Agriculture and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture relating to

States and Canada provides that:

1. Each country shall accept the veterinary certificates of the other. 2. That the Chief of the Bureau of Animal In-dustry and the Chief Inspector of Stock of Canada will mutually inform one another for any outbreak of contagious animal disease in either country, or of disease in animals imported

from either country. (3). A ninety-day quarantine shall be enforced by both countries upon all cattle imported from Europe or from any country in which contag-lous pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist; a fifteen-day quarantine shall be enforced upon all ruminants and swips imported from countries which foot-and-mouth disease has existed within six months, and upon all swine imported

from all other countries.

Breeding cattle admitted into this country must be accompanied by a certificate that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis. Otherwise they shall be detained in quarantine one week and

have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis. Otherwise they shall be detained in quarantine one week and subjected to the tuberculin test. All cattle found tuberculous must be returned to the country whence shipped or siaughtered without compensation.

Cattle for feeding or stocking ranches must be accompanied by a certificate showing that they are free from any contagious disease, and that (excepting tuberculosis) no such disease exists in the district whence they came.

Cattle in transit will be admitted at any port of the United States and Canada in bond, or in bond for exportation by sea from any Canadian port, or from Portland, Boston, and New York in the United States.

No animals covered by this memorandum may be placed on board cars till the litter from previous londs has been removed and the car thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Inspectors may cause such work to be done at the expense of the cars until it is done.

Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry and accompanied by official certificate that sheep scab has not existed in the district where they have been fed within six months. If disease exists in any of them they may be returned or alaughtered. Sheep may be admitted for transit in bond from one port to shother in either country, and if for slaughter they may be sumitted without inspection. Subject to inspection at shipping port, they may be admitted without inspection for slaughter in bonded cars to bonded slaughter houses or when forming part of a settler's effects and accompanied by a certificate that swine plague er hog cholera has not existed within aix months in the district whence they came. Lacking such certificate they may be admitted without inspection at he shipping port. Horses may be admitted for racing, show, or breeding purposes, on inspection at port of entry, and if diseased will be slaughtered without compensation.

Horses may be admitted; and horses used for diving or riding to or from points in Manitoba, Northwest Territo

#### WOULDN'T RE RESCUED.

Crew of a Bark in Distress Said, " Take Our Donnage or Leave Ua Here."

The Holland-American steamship Edam sighted about 100 miles west of the Irish coast. on the afternoon of Jan. 5, a German bark fly ing signals of distress. The steamship bore down on the bark, and when within bailing dis tance learned that her skipper and crew wished to abandon her. There was a heavy northwesterly swell on and a fresh breeze was blowing from the southwest. Capt. Brunsma of the Edam ordered his chief officer and a crew of seven men to lewer a port lifeboat. It dropped down to leeward of the distressed bark, which apparently was leaking as she was low in the water. The skipper of the bark and his crew wanted to leave her provided they could take all their baggage with them. The chief officer told the skipper that the Edam's men did not care to risk their lives in the increasing sea to save baggage, but that they were willing to take off the bark's men. The German skipper anoff the bark's men. The German supper answered that if he could not be saved with his
baggage he did not want to be saved at all.
Thereupon the chief officer and his men
rowed back to the Edam. As the boat came
alongside the ship it was hit by a big swell,
which knocked two men overboard. They
wore life preservers and had little trouble
in keeping affoat until they were hauled
into the boat by their shipmates. All
hards were hoisted abeard in the boat, which
was tadly store argingt the ship, side. The hands were hoisted abcard in the boat, which was hadly stove against the ship's side. The Edam stood near the bark until 7 o'clock in the evening. The bark then squared away on her course. She made no other signals. The Edam's chief officer could not make out the name of the bark. He repeatedly offered to take off the German skipper and crew, but declared that he would not hazard the lives of his men to save haggage.

baggage.
Two days after the Edam passed the bark she ran through a big school of whales. I wo of the leviathans, apparently nearly a hundred feet long, bad a frolic off the port quarter of the steamship, which they may have mistaken for an overgrown one of their own species. They finally came into contact with the propeller, which made several gashes in the bodies of both monsters. They dived under the steamship and reappeared, much flustered, on the starboard bow.

## ILLINOIS'S SENATE FIGHT.

Mason Is in the Lend, but the Lorimer Men Say They Will Win,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16. William E. Mason and Congressman Lorimer of Chicago are the leading candidates for United States Senator. Mason sald to-day that he had a matority of the Republican votes, but his lieutenants fear that before the party caucus on Monday night the machine and Lorimer, its new favorite, will have won over enough members to prevent Mason's nomination in caucus. If this is done there would pe an open fight for the Senatorship in the joint session of the Legislature, which must begin Tuesday next, under the Constitution, and the history of the Palmer and Logan deadlocks may

history of the Palmer and Logan deadlocks may then be repeated.

The retirement of Madden has brought a string of dark horses into the field in the hope of finding an opening as a compromise candidate. The Mason men lay the influx of new aspirants at the door of the machine as a means of keeping district votes for favorite sons which would otherwise join in a stampede for Mason. Among the new men brought into the fight are ex-Gov. Fifer, Congressman Joe Cannon, Congressman Albert J. Hopkins, and Walter Reeves, ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell, John C. McNults, ex-Attorney-General Hunt of Chicago, and W. J. Calhoun, who was the leader of the McKinley forces in the last State Convention.

Mr. Calhoun is regarded as the strongest of the outsiders. Gov. Tanner has not come out openly for any one, although Lorimer lays claim to his secret support. The Congressman sars he has thirty-three Cook county votes and that by Monday night there will be enough country members on his side to nominate him.

## WILL PRITCHARD BE RE-ELECTED ?

Senator Will Win on the First Ballot. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16.-The Tribune toporrow will print an interview with Col. Harry Skinner, Representative in Congress, who is ere supporting the candidacy of Senator Pritchard, in which Col. Skinner asserts it as his calm judgment that Pritchard will be elected on the first ballot on next Tuesday,

He declares that the Pritchard Populists are stronger than they were yesterday, and that there is absolutely no defection in the Republican ranks. He claims that there have been four can ranks. He claims that there have been four accessions from the Populist majority caucus besides State Senator Odom, who declared in writing to-day his intention to support Pritchard. On the other hand, two of the bolters are understood to have returned to the majority caucus.

are understood to have returned to the majority caucus.

It is understood that Senator Butler hopes to bring about a deadlock by Thompson's candidacy; but the supporters of Pritchard say it is impossible to do so, as they have a majority pisdiged to reflect the Senator.

It is not generally believed that Democrate will support Thompson, though it is impossible to get an expression of opinion from any of them. Their course will remain undecided until they caucus Monday night; but as it does not appear that Thompson can be elected by their votes, it is probable that they will nominate a Democrat and vote for him.

#### BILLY ERNST KNOCKED OUT.

FICTORY FOR JACK EVERHARDS IN THE TWELFTH ROUND.

Spectators at the Broadway A. C. Treated to a Rattling Fight, Which at the Outset Was Thought to Be a Fake—Miner and uarantine of animals between the United Whistler Win in the Other Boute Jack Everbardt of New Orleans succeeded in putting Billy Ernst of Brooklyn to sleep in the welfth round of their glove fight at the Broad-

way A. C. last night. The men met two months ago at Albany, but Ernet was not beaten until the last part of the twentieth round. When they came together last night it was with the understanding that there should be no decision, but after three rounds had been fought the crowd was in such a state of excitement over what was believed to be "fake," that Manager O'Rourke announced that there would be a decision. After that the men fought flercely, and there was blood on both

sides. About 3,500 persons saw the show. Jack Ball of Newark and Charley Miner o this city met in the opening bout of ten rounds at 126 pounds. Ball was rather slight in build and took the defensive at the first sound of the bell. Miner, on the other hand, was well put together and proceeded to rush matters, but he was a poor judge of distance, and many of his swings were wasted. For the first four rounds Miner had everything in his favor, but in the fifth Ball got in several hot cross counters on the punch a bit. Still, he was clearly overmatched. Hall let himself out in the eighth round and made Miner's nose bleed, but his rally was only temporary, for in the remaining rounds he simply guarded himself as best he could. Mines

received the verdict. Billy Whistler of Philadelphia and Frank Bryant of this city figured in the second fight. ten rounds at 122 pounds. Bryant is a colboxer, who once got a decision over Kid McPartland. Both men were proficient Rid McPariland. Both men were proficient in point of science, and the battle was very fast. It was even up for four rounds. Then Pryant in the fifth cut loose and Whistler electrified the crowd with the eleverest kind of a defence, after which he landed a series of heavy punches on the jaw, finally sending the colored man down at the end of the round. Bryant came up strong in the sixth, and in the following round he forced the fighting, whereupon Whistler mixed it up until his opponet grew weary.

In the eighth and minth rounds Whistler had an advantage, due chiefly to his cleverness in landing guick jabs and at the same time avoiding rushes. The last round was all in Whistler's favor, and the referce pronounced him the winner.

Everhardt and Ernst entered the ring without delay. They were matched for fifteen rounds at 137 pounds. Everhardt's seconds were Dan Creedon. Tommy White, and Hilly Silleck. The caretakers of Ernst were Dan Gailagher, Fred Ernst, and Joe Burke. They stripped in subset condition. The first round was rather tame, and the crowd jeered.

The pair began to fight a bit liveller in the second round, and toward the end Everhardt landed a hard right on the jaw, which made Ernst see stars. But this did not satisfy the spectators, and there were all sorts of derisive remarks. In the third round there was more howling, and the dissatisfaction was so apparent that when the belirang, Manager O'Rourke entered the ring and announced that a decision would be rendered whether the men liked it or not.

Then the fighters got to work in real earnest. in point of science, and the battle was

ot.
Then the fighters got to work in real carnest,

and indulged in a series of rapid railies with honors slightly in favor of the New Orleans man. the fourth round ended there was hearty appliance.

Everhardt forced the Issue in the fifth. He rushed in with a left on the mouth and then paid his respects to the body. Ernst countering each time heavily. Jack's blows were not cleanly delivered, however, and no damage was done. Ernst tried to get home his right in the sixth round, but Everhardt was too numble for him. The last part of the round was tame, and the sports again showed how they didn't like it.

Everhardt opened the seventh with a viclous left hook, which landed on Rilly's mouth. Ernst began swinging, but landed no effective punch, while Jack drove in some powerful lefts to the head.

to the head.

The men were fighting hard, but still some alleged wits kept up a running fire of comment. In the eighth round Everhardt raised a big lump under Ernst's left eye and also made his nose bleed slightly.

The Brooklyn man managed to land a couple of good upper cuts, but the round was easily in Jack's favor.

or good upper cuts, but the round was easily in Jack's favor.

It was apparent that Everhardt was trying for a knock-out in the ninth round, for he began driving his right heavily to the neck and jaw. Ernst retaliated, however, with a rush and a corking left-hand upper cut that made Jack's nose bleed freely. The last half of the round saw Ernst brace, and the hottest kind of slugging ensued.

The tenth round was about an even thing, but there was more sparring than slugging. Ernst showed remarkable improvement in his attack in the eleventh, and raised a swelling under Jack's left eye with several hard awings. Everhardt continued japuing with his left until Biliy's face was a sight, but the New Orleans man did not use his right much.

Everhardt rushed in the twelfth round, and quickly split Ernst's sips with a powerful left. Ernst fought back desperately, but his blows lacked steam.

Finally Everhardt found an opening and

Finally Everhardt found an opening Finally Everhardt found an opening and awang a terrific right to the faw. It was the deciding blow, for the Brooklyn man fell to the floor in a heap and was counted out.

He was not unconscious, but it was impossible for him to stagger to his feet inside of the ten seconds limit. Everhardt was then declared the winner, the time of the round being 1 minute and 56 seconds.

## SHORT SESSION AT ALBANY.

The Appropriation Bill to Be Ready This Week-Some Increases Necessary. ALBANY, Jan. 16. There is a pretty general isposition on the part of the Republican mem hers of the Legislature to make the presen session as short a one as possible. With this end in view Assemblyman Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, who is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and consequently the Republican leader of the Assembly, did not leave Albany yesterday for the usual recess, but remained here and talked over the general appropriation bill for the year with Gov. Black, Comptroller Roberts, and a number of the other State officers. He expects to have the bill ready for introduction by Thursday, about six weeks earlier than usual, and he will endeavor to have it passed by both houses so early that there will be no reason for the Legislature to tarry in Albany much after the passage of the Greater New York Charter and the amendments to the Raines law, both of which will be ready for presentation within a few weeks.

It is the plan of Mr. Nixon and of the officials with whom he has talked to keep the appropriations down as low as is consistent with efficient administration, in spite of the considerably increased revenue derived this year from liquor taxes under the Raines law.

This policy has the indersement of Gov Black. Mr. Nixon talked to-day with Excise Commissioner Lyman and learned that the Excise Department would need consider able increase over last years' appropria tion, which was at the rate of \$280,000 a year. An extra allowance of \$137,000 will be needed for educational purposes under the Horton law. The changes made in the court Horton law. The changes made in the court system will entail an extra appropriation of about \$300,000, part of which will go to make year and part of which will go to make up a dendency for last year. Treasurer Colvin will ask for only \$3,000 more than last year, and Secretary of State Palmer for \$2,500 for new clerkships. The Civil Service Commissioners will ask for an increase of \$10,000 or \$12,000, made necessary by an increased number of examinations for which they must provide as a result of Gov. Morton's extension of the classified places. Hesides these and some other increases, the appropriation bill will have to be larger by \$125,000, which sum was drawn last year from the revenue derived from prison labor, a resource which has now been wiped out.

A matter which causes a good deal of perpiexity each year is the number of appropriations asked for armories. Last year Gov. Morton had to take a firm stand to prevent these sums from rupning away up, and already this year bills have been put in for armory appropriations for Brooklyn, Euffale, Schenectady, and Ordensburg. Early next week Gov. Black, Comptroller Roberts, Mr. Nixon, and Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee in the upper Houses, while have a conference to consider the advisability of making a general appropriation for armory purposes, which shall be apportioned among the places peeding new armories or repairs, under the direction of Adjutant-General Tillinghast. system will entail an extra appropriation of

Gov. Black Refuses to Interfere ALBANY, Jan. 16. Gov. Black to-day refused to interfere in the case of wife murderer Hoch of Lewis county, who is to be killed in Auburn prison during the week beginning to-morrow. The application for a commutation of sentence was made by his attorney, Mr. Hilts of Low-ville, and was based on the ground of Hoch's alloged insanity.

#### HYNDMAN EJECTED.

Me Opposed a Motion by the Dake of Con-naught in Behalf of Famine Sufferers. LONDON, Jan. 16.—A large meeting was held at the Mansion House to-day for the purpose of furthering the work of aiding the sufferers by the famine in India. The Lord Mayor, Mr. George Faudel-Phillips, presided. Among those present were Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, and Mr. George

N. Curson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A resolution declaring it to be a public duty o promote the work of extending the measures for relief was offered by the Duke of Connaught whereupon an attempt was made by the Socialist leader. Hyndman, to move an amendment deprecating the measures of relief for India, in view of the distress in England.

The Lord Mayor refused to listen to Hyndman, but he persisted in his attempt to move his amendment, and he was put out of the hall amid cheers. The resolution of the Duke of Connaught was adopted.

#### SUICIDE AT THE CABLE BUILDING.

Disconsolate Clonkmaker Leaps from Window-His Wife Tries to Fellow Him. Charles Rothschild, 35 years old, a cloakmaker, who lived with his family at 426 Hart street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday forenoon by leaping from a window on the eightn floor of the Cable building, at Broadway and Houston street. Rothschild struck on a substantially built skylight about seventy-five feet below and sustained a fractured skull and broken limbs, which resulted in instant death. His wife, Phillipine, was looking about the building for him at the time with a business letter which had come to his house during his the corridors, caused by the suicide, she became hysterical, and had to be restrained from jumping out of the window. She was taken to St.

tion and later was removed to her home. Rothschild probably killed himself on account of his inability to provide for his family. He was in business for himself at 464 Fulton street, Brooklyn, until two months ago, when he sold out and entered the employ of Benjamin & Caspary at 502 Broadway, this city. A week ago yesterday he determined to go into business again on a small scale, and he went about soliciting orders from a number of firms, among them Felsenheld & Hirschbein, who conduct business on the fourth floor of the Cable build-ing. Mr. Felsenheld gave Rothschild an order, but the latter had some difficulty in executing it from the pattern, and he left his house yes-terday morning in a disconsolate mood, saying it from the pattern, and he left his house yes-terday morning in a disconsolate mood, saying that he was going to New York to explain the matter to the firm. He added that he feared the loss of the order, and complained of his jil luck. When he told his story Mr. Felsenheld changed the pattern and Mr. Rothschild left the place, apparently feeling better. What he did about the hallways after that no one knows, except that he called on one or two firms on the fourth floor with whom he had done business and flual-ly took an elevator to the eighth floor. that he called on one or two firms on the fourth floor with whom he had done business and finally took an elevator to the eighth floor.

Edward Lynch, who is employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was the next to see Rothschild, who was then in front of the fifth window from the south looking down into the court. Lynch, who was on the opposite side, saw him remove his hat and throw it on the floor. Then he raised the window, and before Lynch could do anything to prevent it he had jumped, striking upon the skylight with a force that attracted the attention of every one in that part of the building.

Mrs. Rothschild was talking with Felsenheld in the latter's place of business at this time, and upon his assurance that her husband was still in the building she started out to make further inquiries. When opposite one of the fourthfloor windows she saw a knot of people staring down into the court, and she went into hysterics almost before she knew what had happened. "I knew it," she cried. "He was despondent and discouraged and I knew he would do it. Let me go, too," and she made an attempt to leap from the window, but was restrained from doing so.

The body was taken to the Mercer street po-

# doing so. The body was taken to the Mercer street police station. Besides his widow Rothschild leaves four young children.

Holetde of a Wife Beater James Martin, 45 years old, of 760 Tenth evenue, who had just returned from Sing Sing after serving a term for assaulting his wife, repeated the offence on Friday night and comnitted suicide by cutting his throat when the mitted suickle by cutting his throat when the police arrived. Martin, it is said, was a worth-less fellow who never made any effort to support his wife and four children. He arrived at his home late on Friday night very drunk and about midnight began to beat his wife.

When the police came Martin run into one of the bedrooms. Mrs. Martin was lying on the floor unconscious. They broke in the door of the bedroom and found Martin lying on the bed with his throat cut and a razor clasped in his right hand.

Mhe Took an Overdose of Laudanum. Dr. Rudolph Gelbach of 704 Hudson street. Hoboken, filed with the Board of Health yesterday a report of the death of Mrs. Henrietta White at her home, 311 Clinton street, on Friday afternoon, from the effect of an overdose of laudanum. The report states that the woman took the laudanum with suicidal intent. Mrs. White was 50 years old, lived with her husband, and had been suffering from melancholia. Mr. White sars he believes his wife swallowed the drug accidentally.

## A Boy Actor Kills Himself.

Edward Percy, 21 years old, of Adrian, Mich., tho is known on the stage as "Percy, the Boy Prodier," committed spicide in Newark, N. J., yesterday by inhaling gas. He went to that city with the "Hogan's Alley" company. On Monday night he fell on the stage and broke his left arm. That incapacitated him for work, and he became discouraged. When his room in his boarding house was broken into he was found dead.

## Travelling Salesman T. M. Mckes Kills

TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 16. -T. M. McKee, who travelled for the Clark Thread Company of Chicago and New York, cut his throat with a razor at the Union Pacific Hotel in North Topeks at 1 o'clock this morning, and will die. Family troubles are understood to be the cause. McKee was well supplied with money.

Cut Her Child's Throat and Her Own. Utica, Jan. 16. Mrs. Frank Villier of Pinney Settlement, four miles east of Port Leyden, Lewis county, this afternoon cut her child's throat and then her own. The child is dead and the mother cannot recover. The cause of the crime has not been ascertained.

## Nilssen Shates in Record Time

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.- The world's indoor skating record for five miles was broken to-night at the Washington Ice Palace by John Nilsson, who went the distance in 13:30 1-5. The previous record was 14:47, made by Joe Donoghue, Lawson, "the Terrible Swede," won the half-mile handicap.

## New Companies Incorporated.

At.BAN1, Jan. 16.-The following companies ALBANI, Jan. 16.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:
Eastern Chemical Works of Brooklyn; capital, \$25,000, Directors—Samuel N. Berlin, Bernhard Trosley, and Occar E. S. Wiessner of Brooklyn.
United Blates Loan Association of New York city; capital, \$25,000, Directors—Josiah Slegel, Harris Slegel, and Bolomon Slegel, all of New York.
The Lloyd Fireworks Company of New York; capital, \$20,000, Directors—Thomas Lloyd, Paterson, N. J.; Maurice J. Kraus, Hax R. Reveis, and Minnie Culiu, New York city.
Demets Manufacturing Company, New York; capital stock, \$10,000, Directors—Malvina A. Demets and George Demets, New York city, and H. Andrai, Newark, N. J.

#### The Tilden Club Incorporated. ALBANY, Jan. 16 .- The Tilden Club of the Eighteenth Assembly district of New York city

was incorporated to-day to spread the National Democratio party principles. The directors are Henry Furey, Joseph Murray, William Shand-ley, John J. McGlynn, James Furey, Terence McGeough, and Michael J. Cruise of New York

# Nerves

Will be strong when fed and nourished by pure. rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Nerve Tonic and strength builder because

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills casy to buy, easy to take,

DID HE MURDER MAMIE

PRANK PARRELL REARRESTED IS

THE CUNNINGHAM CASE, Indicted by the Grand Jury on Evidence Se cured by Inspector Brooks Tending to Connect Him with the Mysterious Kill-ing of the Girl Last Decoration Day,

Before the Grand Jury adjourned on Friday afternoon an indictment was found against Francis P. Farrell of 315 East Thirty-seventh street, for the murder of Mary Cunningham, 13 years old, who was found dead in her mother's flat on the ground floor of the tenement where Farrell lives, early in the afternoon o last Decoration Day. Farrell was arrested at his home late on Friday evening and locked up in the Tombs. He will be arraigned in General Sessions to-morrow morning. He refuses to make any statement. The evidence upon which Farrell was in-

dicted was furnished by Mrs. Laverty, her daughter, Mrs. McMackin, and Kitty Gordon, 15 years old, tenants of the house v murder was committed, and by Wardmen street station. It is almost entirely circumstantial, as it had to be, for while the crime was committed in broad daylight and in a crowded enement, there was no eyewitness and no one heard the sounds of the struggle or the outcries of the victim. The murder of Mary Cunningham was the talk of the town for days. The child lived with her mother, Mrs. Annie Cunningham, who was the janitress of the house at 315 East Thirty-seventh street. Their flat was on the ground floor, extending from the front to the rear of the house. The front room was the mother's bedroom and the sitting room; the rear room was Mary's bedroom, and be tween the two, opening upon a court and lighted by one window, was the kitchen. About :30 o'clock on the morning of Decoration Day, Mrs. Conningham went out for the day to work as a seamstress. Mary was left alone, and about an hour after her mother had gone, the girl, with a pall and mop, went into the hall to do some cleaning. She was seen there by several of the tenants. About 10 o'clock Frank Farrell, who lives with his father, brother, and aunt on the top floor, going downstairs, saw Mary at work, and said:

"What are you working for, Mamie? This is a holiday. Why don't you join in the parade of the children next door?" "Oh, mamma has gone to work, and I want to have everything cleaned up before she returns,"

Farrell made some answer and passed out nto the street. He never saw the child anive again.

Mrs. Cunningham returned home at 2 o'clock, found the flat in disorder and the body of her daughter lying on the floor, just inside the child's bedroom. A towel was twisted tightly about the neck, the feet were tied together, the face was blackened over the brows as if from face was blackened over the brows as if from blows, and there were scratches on the chip and hands. Blood stains were on the carpet and on the pillow beneath the child's head. Under the fillow was a large case knife, the blade hadly bent. The girl had evidently been strangled to death, but the strangler left no tell-tale traces behind him. It was considered of little importance by the police at the time that Farrell, living on the top floor, should have been the first one to hear, or at least to respond to, Mrs. Cunningham's screams. When he learned what had happened it was he who ran in hot haste to the West Thirty-seventh street station to give the alarm.

the West Thirty-seventh street station to give the alarm.

After the funeral Mrs. Cunningham moved away, and the police groped around in the dark for a clue to the murderer. Neveral men were taken into custody, among them a poor wreck named Edward McCormick, who was known to have visited his aunt in the tenement on the day of the murder. McCormick stoutly protested his innocence, but an Italian boy named Joseph Faront made an affidavit that he had seen McCormick in the kitchen of Mrs. Cunningham's flat, bending over the body of a girl. McCormick was locked up in the Tombs for a long time, but it was finally learned that the Italian had perjured himself, and McCormick was discharged. Since then he has been cared for by the Charity Organization Society.

jured himself, and McCormick was discharged. Since then he has been cared for by the Charity Organization Society.

Farrell himself was one of those taken into custody. It was learned that he knew the girl very well and had a key that fitted the kitchen door to the Cunningham fat. It was established, as nearly as the doctors could tell, that the girl had been killed about noon. Farrell was required to give an account of himself from the time he saw Mary in the hall at 10 A. M. until he responded to Mrs. Cunningham's acreams at 2 P. M. He did so. By a barber in Thirty-fourth street and by his relatives he established a perfect alibi and was discharged. Inspector Brooks has been working on the case ever since. He believed that Farrell was guilty, and he has tried to verify that belief. He had several talks with Mrs. Cunningham. She, too, believed Farrell the murderer. She said so when he was first taken into custody, but refused to give her reason. She told Inspector Brooks what that reason was later. She said that some time before the murder Farrell and Mary were in the flat of Mrs. McMackin, one flight up, with Mrs. McMackin's daughter. Farrell bad then taken liberties with Mary, for which Mrs. McMackin took him to task. Inspector Brooks learned from Mrs. Heades, Inspector Brooks learned from Mrs.

to task.

Heaides, Inspector Brooks learned from Mrs.
Laverty, Mrs. McMackin's mother, that Farrell had talked with Mary on the rear porch as late as 11:30 on the forenoon of the murder. Farrell said that he was at the barber shop at that hour. From another person the

as 11:30 on the forenoon of the nurrier. Farrell said that he was at the barber shop at that hour. From another person the Inspector learned that neither Mary nor Farrell were seen in the front or at the rear of the house or in the hallway at 11:45. Kitty fordon told Brooks that she had seen Farrell and Mary talking in the hall at 11 o'clock. When Brooks talked with the barber where Farrell said he got shaved, and where ne said he was from a little past 10 o clock until 11:45, the barber told different stories about the time Farrell was at his shop. The witnesses who testified before the tirand Jury were positive as to time. The only persons who will swear positively for Farrell, so the District Attorney sars, are his relatives.

The most important evidence that Brooks has obtained against Farrell he will say nothing about, and the District Attorney's office will only hint at. What little was said yesterday left the inference to be drawn that Edward McCormick has been in charge of the Charity Organization Society, so that, at the proper time, he may tell what he knows about the perjury of Joseph Faroni. It was intimated that Faroni had been hired to swear that he had seen McCormick in the Cunningham flat, so that suspicien might be diverted from Farrell, it was also intimated that at the proper time Faroni, who was indicted for perjury, would help to corroborate McCormick's story. Farrell is about 28 years old and a printer by trade.

## FORCED TO DRINK.

12. Year-Old Clarence Higginbotham's Ad-Clarence Higginbotham, the 12-year-old sor

of an optician in Montgomery street, Jersey City, was taken to the City Hospital on Friday by three men, whose names were not ascertained. The boy was unconscious. One of the men said they had found him lying on a heap of refuse at the foot of Academy street. After naking that statement they disappeared. The house physician quickly discovered that the boy was under the influence of liquor, and administered an emetic. On recovering consciousness the boy said he went down near the railroad bridge to see how

the skating was. He looked into a little shanty and saw three men there. They invited him in and gave him something to drink, which burned his throat. They wanted him to take some more, and he refused, but they forced him to more, and he refused, but they forced him to take it. He remembers nothing after that until he found himself in the hospital.

The boy was taken to the Montgomery street station and a charge of drunkenness was entered on the blotter. Then a policeman took him to his home, \$14\$ Grand street. Detective Holtic went with him and his father to the place where the boy said he had been and found the shanty, but the men were not there, The police discredit the boy's story, but his father says he sees no reason for disbelleving it. Clarence was to have been arraigned before Police Justice Douglas yesterday morning, but was too slok to leave home.

## FIRST LOTOS SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Club House Crowded to Hear David Bispham Sing Wagnerian Selections. The first Saturday Night of the Lotes Club of the present season was held last evening at the club house, 556 and 558 Fifth avenue. The club house was crowded with members until the early hours. The musical programme, under the charge of Mr. Anton Seldl, was inunder the charge of Mr. Anton Seldl, was interpreted by Mesers. David Bispham, A. von Hubbenet, C. Fellows, Gerrit Smith, Bronislaw Hubermann, Leo Stern, August van Biene, and Leo Sonnenkalb.

Capt, William H. White, Vice-President, presided at both the musical and humorous parts, introducing the following artists: Joseph O'Mara, Dennis O'Sollivan, Richard F. Carroll, Lew Dockstader. Herrmann, Louis Harrison, and Burr MacIntosh.

The great event of the evening was the singing of Wagnerian selections by Mr. David Bispham, accompanied by Mr. Anton Seldl on the plano, Great enthusiaem was called forth by these songs, and both Mesers, Bispham and Seldl were repeatedly cheered.

A CELEBRATED CALF CASE.

Three Years in Court and Finally Decides Against the O, and W. Rallroad Company PORT JERVIS, Jan. 16.-A decision has been handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany in the celebrated 'calf case," in which the Ontario and Western Pailcoad Company were defendants. The de-

cision is against the company. On July 5, 1893. Sherwood & McGrath shipped a carload of seventy-four milk-fed or suckling calves to the New York market from Liberty. The train on which they were shipped should have arrived at Weehawken at 9 o'clock that morning in time for a sale at the Sixtiet! street market in New York city, but the train was delayed and the calves did not reach their was delayed and the calves did not reach their destination until late in the afternoon. There was no sale until the following morning. July d, when there was a falling off in the market value of the animals. This, in connection with their shrunken bodies by reason of being without their natural food, caused a depreciation of one cent to the pound. On the return home of the shippers they put in a claim against the railroad company of \$100. The company refused to pay the claim on the ground that the plaintiff had signed a "release" and they were not liable for the delay to the stock train.

and they were not liable for the delay to the stock train.

In the suit, which was tried before Justice Ira Martin at Liberty, the jury gave a judgment of \$176 and costs against the railway company. The Ontario and Western people appealed, and the case was tried at the Sullivan county term of court on Oct. 19, 1894, which resulted in a verdict against the company of \$170 and costs. The company then appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment of the lower court because of an error in the charge of the Judge. The case was retired at Monticello in June, 1895, but the jury falled to agree after being out all night. The suit was again brought up at the October term in the same year, which resulted in the jury giving the shippers a verdict of \$203.75.

Again the railroad company appealed, this time to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany. This appeal was argued last month, and a decision was announced on Tuesday of this week, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The amount of the verdict and the costs now reach \$700.

#### ORITUARY. Joel T. Headley, who fifty years ago shared

with Benson J. Lossing in popularity as a writer on American historical subjects, died early yesterday morning at his home in Newburgh, N. Y. Mr. Headley was born in Walton, Delaware county, N. Y., on Dec. 30, 1813. He was graduated from Union College in 1839, and later from the Auburn Theological Seminary. He became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Stockbridge, Mass. In 1842 his health failed and he went to Europe for several years. In 1840, soon after his return, he became an associate editor of the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. Poor health soon made it necessary for him to give up this work. He went to the Adirondacks and lived there for the greater part of several years, and was a constant visitor to the region for nearly thirty years. His book, "The Adirondacks; or, Life in the Woods" is believed to have been the means by which attention was first attracted to the possibilities of the Adirondacks for those seeking nealth and pleasure. He was the writer of a series of articles published soon afterward in Harper's Maguzine on the adventures of Lieut. Strain's party, sent by the United States Government to explore the Isthmus of Darlen with a view to culting it with a canal. These articles were collected and issued in book form in 1885. Among his many well-known writings are "Napoleon and His Marshais," which was the first American book published by the firm of Scribner & Co.: "Washington and His Generals," "Life of Cromwell, "Sacred Scenes and Characters," "Life of Cromwell, "Sacred Scenes and Characters," "Life of Washington" (a book that is said to have reached a sale of more than 100,000 conies), "Life of Havelock," "Chaplains of the Revolution," "The Great Rebellion," "Grant and Sherman: Their Campaigns and Generals," "Farragut and Our Naval Commanders," "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs," and "The Achievements of Stanley and Other African Explorers," In 1853 Mr. Hoadley was elected to the New York Assembly from the First district of Orange county, and in the year following was the successful candidate of the Know-Nothing ticket for the office of Secretary of State. He was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Headquarters at Newburgh.

The itev. Leon Sternberger died on Jan. 14 at his home, 54 East 1236 street. The Rev. Mr. tention was first attracted to the possibilities of

quarters at Newburgh.

The Rev. Leon Sternberger died on Jan. 14 at his home, 34 East 123d street. The Rev. Mr. Sternberger was born on May 9, 1819, at Wallerstein, Havaria. He received a musical education under Solomon Sulzer, the regenerator of Jewish music. The Rev. Mr. Sternberger went from Sulzer's tuition to Warsaw, where he had been appointed cantor of the principal synamogue of the city. He found that although the spirit of reform he had learned from Sulzer was in entire accord with the policy of the Russian Government toward the Jews at that time, his labors were unappreciated, and he came to this Government toward the Jews at that time, his labors were unappreciated, and he came to this country. In 1849 he became connected with the Congregation Anshe Chesed, in this city, while the Rev. Dr. Lilienthal was at its head. The Rev. Mr. Sternberger dedicated the new synagogue of that congregation in Norfolk street. In 1866 he resigned to become reader and cantor of Temple Adath Jeshurun, in Thirty-fourth street, in 1874 Anshe Chesed and Adath Jeshurun united, and he served both of them. He retired from active duty in 1889. Dr. Thomas T. Janeway of 131 West Fifty-Dr. Thomas T. Janeway of 131 West Fifty-eighth street died suddenly at Bermuda on Fri-day afternoon. He had left New York elx days before, a convalencent, but much weakened by a

before, a convalencent, but much weakened by a series of illnesses he had passed through in the last few months. He had suffered from a heart trouble for several years. Dr. Janeway was born in March, 1860. He was the son of Lieut. Col. John H. Janeway of 115 East Eighteenth street, and a brother of James Janeway, the lawyer. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was markedly successful in his practice. He was long a student of Dr. Willard Parker, and afterward in partnership with Dr. Daniel M. Stimson. A widow survives him.

Samuel L. Montague, ex-Mayor of Cambridge.

survives him.

Samuel L. Montague, ex-Mayor of Cambridge, Mass, died yesterday. He was Mayor for two years, had been a member of both branches of the Common Council, and held many places on commissions and boards of trustees of various departments of the city. Since 1894 he had been principal assessor.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16, Charles D. Owens, aged 63, Vice-President of the Atlantic and Danville Railway, was found dead in a bathroom this morning at the residence of Secretary Tredwell, with whom he lived. Death was due to heart failure. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and resided at Savannah, Ga., for a num-ber of years, where he had a wife and three sons. He was traffic manager for twenty-live years for the Plant system, with headquarters in New York.

## Mt. John's Blocked with Ice.

Sr. Joun's N. F. Jan. 16. The whole east coast of Newfoundland is blocked with ice. An Arctic floe is now visible off this harbor. It Arctic fice is now visible off this harbor. It will probably prevent the Ailen liner Carthaginian, from Liverpool, and the steamer Portia, from New York, from effecting an entrance. The mail steamer Virginia is frozen in at a northern port. All shipping traffic is suspended. The steamer Russian Prince signalled Cape Race yesterday, reporting an ice fice 180 miles off the coast.

breaks up

# COLDS

in the HEAD,

on the CHEST. in the THROAT,

on the LUNGS.

be It GRIP, be it a COUGH,

be It CATARRIE.

be it INPLUENZA. be It SORE THROAT.

be It HOARSENESS,

\*77" BREAKS THEM UP.

Dr. Humphreys' Homocopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Malled Free. A small hottle of pleasant pollets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for \$1. Humphrey' Mod. Co., cor. William and John Siz. New York.

# GEN. GOMEZ SAYS THEY LIE

HE DENGUNCES THE STORIES OF THE SPANISH AT WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Government and He Will Neve Treat with Spain Except on the Basis of the Complete Independence of the Island -A Letter from Him to Americans, HAVANA, Jan. 16,-Information is received here from a reliable source that Gen. Gomes and the Cuban Government have been addressed by the Junta of New York requesting from them an official declaration of their sentiments with regard to the arrangement reported in New York to be making between the Cabinets of Madrid and Wash. ington for granting to Cuba some reforms or the part of Spain or home rule in order to sat-

isfy the revolutionists. The letter was signed by Senor Tomas Es. trada Paims, the Cuban Plenipotentiary in the United States, and gave an account of the recent declarations of Mr. Cieveland and others attributed to Mr. Olney and Sefor Dupuy de Lome, in which it is reprasented that Gen. Gomez is ready to enter upon negotiations. Señor Palma includes in the letter his official denial of all these state ments, which he considers to be a product of Spanish dinjomacy in the United States, with intent to hoodwink public opinion concerning the true sentiments of the patriots.

A special messenger from Havana carried this document, which arrived safely in the hands of Gomez and President Cisneros at a place near the boundary of the province of Matanzas.

The correspondent of THE SUN is able to say

that Gen. Gomez was very indignant over the news that he was reported in the United States to be ready to enter upon any negotiations whatsoever with the Spaniards that are not based upon the absolute independence of the island. He at once prepared an answer which will be signed not only by himself, but by the Government, emphatically denouncing as lies all the reports about him spread by the Spanish Legation in Washington, and declaring that the war will continue until Cuba is released for ever from the Spanish yoke.

This answer will not go to New York by way of Havana, because Gomez said that he pre-ferred to assure its arrival. Another special commission will carry it to New York at any cost and risk. It is intended for publication by all the newspapers of America.

Gen. Gomez's advance to Havana is slow ha cause he is charged with the responsibility of escorting the Government, and that is the object reason for the secrecy about the movements of his army. But that Gomez's vanguard is in the province of Matanzas and near Havana is bewond any doubt. At Calvario, a small town three miles from

here, the rebel leaders Perico Delgado, Aran guren, and Baldomero Acosta appeared this morning with 5,000 men. They did not like to attack the town, which was defended by a small garrison and moved to the east about one mile away. The peasants say that they were expecting the vanguard of Go mez to join it and attack some suburb of Havana. The Cuban chief Sartorio, with 2,000 mer

passed the trocha from the province of Havana entering into the province of Pinar del Rio. He joined the forces of Rius Rivers, wno had defeated the Spaniards on Thursday and Friday in two serious engagements. The news of the death of José Maria Agnirra the Cuban General, is confirmed. He died of

Dec. 29 from the consequences of his last illness and was buried in the place where Valencia and Charles Govin, the American citizen, were assassinated by the troops of Details of the battle at Jabucuito, near Man.

zanillo, announce that the Spanish lost near 600 men. Calisto Garcia conducted the Cubans, and personally led the attacks of his cavalry. It was as important a battle as the famous one of Peralejo between Maceo and Martinez Cam-

pos, and lasted a whole day. The Spaniards

used all their cartridges and left in the hands of the insurgents nearly all their munitions. Those who arrived at Manzanillo were greatly exhausted and in utter confusion. The Spanish official report gives as the only reason for claiming the victory that the column finally arrived

## ABREST OF CUBANS HERE

Wild Stories Set on Foot by the Detention of Carlos Roloff,

The rearrest of Gen. Carlos Roloff and the arrest of Dr. Joseph J. Luis on Thursday, followed by the arrest of Enrique Prujillo, editor of El Porvenir, on Friday, has given rise to an unauthenticated story that Roloff was on the eve of departing with the most elaborately prepared expedition that ever left this country. According to the story, this expedition was to consist of 150 armed and drilled men. five annon, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition 2.000 rifles, groundes, tons of dynamite, machetes, hospital stores, and general supplies, enough to fill a good-sized ship. The idea was to combine a half dozen small expeditions into one, and thus to strike the heaviest kind of a blow at Spain.

The truth is that another expedition to Cube has been under preparation, but of not nearly the size reported in a morning paper. It has been the policy of the Junta from the very beginning to send small expeditions, so that by the loss of one the work of the Junta should not be seriously crippled. If the Junta should not all its resources into one vessel and that vessel should be wrecked or cantured the loss would be irreparable. The Junta has at different places along the coast large quantities of supplies, for contributions have been most generous. Last summer every cigarmaker in Florida gave a trifle to the cause, and immediately after Maco's death over \$250,000 was received in contributions. Expeditions to Cuba are being prepared all the time, but they are solely for the purpose of carrying arms and supplies and comparatively small quantities of them at a time. No armed and drilled men go with these, for that would render the leaders of the Junta liable to law, and President Cleveland has already decided that the expertation of arms and war supplies is part of logitimate trade.

The expedition how being prepared, and to stop which the Spanish Consul. Haidasano, had Roioff, Luis, and Truilllo arrested, is intended to take out 1,500 rifes, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, 2 field guns, a large quantity of dynamite, machetes, and hospital supplies. With it will go twenty-five or thirty men, no more than are deemed absolutely necessary. Consultieneral Buildasano has had his soles watching Roioff for a long time, and when convinced that an expedition was on foot he had him arrested, together with Luis and Truillo charged with having planned and prepared former expeditions.

The story of the enormous expedition, and Benjamin Guerra, treasurer of the Junta, "arose in the mind of a reporter on a morning paper" who, we know, is in the employ of the Plakertons."

The cases of Roloff and Luis came up before Commissioner Shields vesterday morning, but as the prosecution was not ready to, proceed they went over for one week. has been under preparation, but of not nearly the size reported in a morning paper. It has

# FIGHTING IN CUBA.

4 Good Deal of Skirmishing in the Four Western Provinces, HAVANA, Jan. 16 .- A summary of the milttary operations of the past twenty-four hours, according to official reports issued to-day, shows that the troops are continuing their skirmishing tactics in the provinces of Pina: iel Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.

del Rio. Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. The aggregate lesses of the insurgents cannot be ascertained, but they left fifty-two of their dead on the several fields of butle. The total losses of the troops were two officers and fifteen privates wounded.

Captain General Weyler has ordered the beginning of grinding in the Pinar del Rio province, and is organizing forces for the protection of the men engaged in the work, to be paid by the owners of the estates, aboilshing the system of payment by the State. The gathering of the crop for grinding, according to the order, will begin within eight days. The scope of the order will later be extended to include the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, and in the near future the order will be put into effect in the province of Santa Clara.

## THE REPORT ABOUT GOMES

Spain Denies That the Patriot Leader Has Mapkin, Jan. 16. An emphatic official denial is given to the report that was cabled here from the United States to the effect that Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader, has captured Santa Clara, capital of the Cuban province of that name.